Japan's Fight Is Humanity's Fight; Japan's Victory Is Humanity's Victory

Nippon Times

Build An Asia for Asiatics Through the War of Greater East Asia

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TOKYO SYSTEM STARTS TODAY; FUTURE BRIGHT

Wartime Structure Further Strengthened by New Metropolitan Administration

ALL CITIZENS UNITED

Mayor Kishimoto Gives Last Address at Hibiya as Head of Old System

A new chapter opens in the history of the capital of the Japanese Empire as Tokyo Municipality becomes Tokyo Metropolis today with the amalgamation of the prefectural and municipal administrative organs into the new Metropolitan System.

The draft plan for the new metropolitan system was submitted to the 81st Diet Session and was passed with some amendments. Since then the Home Ministry has speeded up the preparations in view of the urgency for fortifying the capital as well as strengthening the wartime structure. The administration of the new metropolis being approved by the Privy Council on June 9, Shigeo Otachi, Chief Civil Administrator and Mayor of the Shonan Special Municipality, was chosen Governor of Tokyo Metropolis on June 23.

Being charged with the task of preparing for the establishment of the expanded organization, Mr. Otachi had been engaged in the selection of personnel as well as in numerous business matters.

Tokyo Metropolis is finally realized as a model city firmly constructed in line with the wartime structure. Much is expected in the future development of the Metropolis under the leadership of the new Governor and with the cooperation of the 8,000,000 Tokyo residents.

Mayor Gives Address

General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, met more than 3,000 persons, respresenting various classes of the city's officials and employees, at the Hibiya Public Hall on Wednesday morning in a ceremony that formally ended the municipal-administrative system of Tokyo. The ceremony opened at 9 a.m. with the singing of the national anthem by all those present.

Then the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was read out to the assembly.

Then Mayor Kishimoto delivered his valedictory address to the city of Tokyo. It also was his last address to city officials and employees.

He began by thanking his hearers for the close cooperation given him while he was at the head of the city administration.

"I cannot help a feeling of sorrow at the idea that this is the last time I am with you. But there is consolation in the thought that henceforth, like every one of you, I will serve the State as a citizen of Tokyo Metropolis."

The Mayor went on to describe the circumstances leading to the displacement of Tokyo City by Tokyo Metropolis.

He said that among all factors the situation surrounding the country at home and abroad necessitated ending the city administrative system and setting up the metropolitan administrative system in its place.

New Garments

He likened the city administrative system to clothes that have grown short. New clothes, he said, have been got Tokyo in the shape of the metropolitan system of government.

He concluded: "We are, so to speak, at the parting of years. I say good-bye to the old year. With you I will greet New Year. Let us do our best to make a glory of the new Metropolitan Administrative System which will formally be inaugurated tomorrow and which has a promise of many great things for Tokyo."

For 50 years the citizens of Tokyo have clamored for the establishment of a metropolitan system better suited to the unique status of the capital. The project has been put off by every Cabinet, and now at last under the initiative of Prime Minister Tojo the peoples' desire is fulfilled in spite of all the technical difficulties involved.

On Wednesday, Tokyo prefecture and municipality established headquarters for the task of transferring their affairs to the metropolitan government. At 9:30 a.m. more than 1,000 officials of the prefecture in-

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Anti-Japanese Legislation Passed 19 Years Ago Today

Bold Insult to Japan by America Never Forgotten as It Reveals Hypocrisy of 'Freedom-Loving' Foe; Past U.S. Schemes Scored as Imperialistic

Nineteen years ago on July 1, 1924, the United States enacted one of the most disgraceful legislations in its history when in the face of Japan's strong protest it enforced the Immigration Act which discriminated against Orientals on racial grounds.

That this legislation is still in force today is a grave indictment of the United States government and the American people profess that one of the reasons they are fighting the present war is to bring about racial equality throughout the world. For, search as you will, you will not find on the legislative books of any other country as unjust and outrageous a law, based on the theory that one race is inferior to another, as the infamous American Immigration Law of 1924.

Reviewing the events which led up to the enactment of the Immigration Act of 1924, the Yomiuri-Hochi declares:

"The Japanese shall never forget this discriminatory treatment which marked the beginning of American encroachments into East Asia. It constitutes an insult to our national honor and Japan must vindicate itself at all costs in the War of Greater East Asia for this insult.

Threatened Japan Once

"The United States embarked upon the path of commercial intercourse with China from the middle of the nineteenth century. In 1853, she threatened Japan with the so-called "Black ships" demanding the opening of this country for commercial purposes. In the face of this national crisis, Japan conducted the Restoration which forestalled the selfish motives of the United States.

"In 1898 when Spain was defeated in the Spanish-American War, the United States came into possession of the Philippine Islands and thus the lofty principles embraced in the Monroe Doctrine were discarded in place of imperialism and the Greater Navy Principle. She made no efforts whatsoever now to hide the sinister designs lying behind her East Asiatic policy which were hitherto disguised under the name of idealism.

"When the Russo-Japanese War broke out, the United States which feared the Russians as a menace to her influence in the Pacific sought to suppress them at the sacrifice of Japan. Moral and material assistance were heartily given to Japan, But when Japan scored the spectacular victory over the mighty Russians and assumed the leading role in East Asia, the United States conducted a drastic change in her policy against Japan.

"She now began to suppress the latter at every opportunity. She sought to deprive Japan of her hard-earned victory by proposing the neutrality of the South Manchuria Railway and further to construct a railway running parallel with the South Manchurian Line thus scheming to grab a luscious position in that area which she had no right to do.

Japan's Might Rises

"Japan's national strength after the culmination of the first World War began to mount gradually until she became the leading Power in East Asia and finally she was classed as one of the Five Great Powers of the world. However, through the treacherous machination of the United States, Japan's lawful influence in these regions were threatened at the Paris Peace Conference.

"Furthermore, in 1921, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was annulled and it was also at this time that the unequal restriction was placed on the

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13 ENEMY AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN IN SOUTH

Raiders Over Kulambangra And Munda Destroyed By Anti-Aircraft Guns

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, June 29.—Thirteen of the 83 enemy planes that appeared over Kulambangra island and Munda on New Georgia Island in the Solomons last Saturday were shot down by the anti-aircraft batteries of the Imperial Army and Naval Forces.

The enemy squadrons totalling 31 planes that swooped over Kulambangra Island early Saturday morning were composed of Consolidated B-24 bombers, Douglas reconnaissance-bombers and Curtis-Hawk P-40 fighters, but the enemy planes proved no match against the furious Japanese fires which sent them helter-skelter after losing seven of their number.

The enemy squadron of 52 planes that attempted to raid Munda on New Georgia Island in the early morning of the same day, met a similar fate fleeing after losing six of their machines.

Fuel Shortage Urgent

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 28.—The fate of the United States navy lies in the immediate establishment of fuel bases on the Pacific coast where, at present, there is not a single base that can satisfactorily meet their needs, the Journal of Commerce pointed out recently.

"Not only the fate of the American navy," it warned, "but also the fate of the other American forces in the entire Pacific area, and the safety of the American mainland, rely on the early completion of the fuel bases on the Pacific coast."

The paper emphasized that there isn't a single adequate fuel base in the entire stretch between southern California and Cape Horn, the same situation also exists on the Alaskan coast, while anti-Axis positions in the Pacific have absolutely no oil resources.

Since the Californian oil fields cannot fully supply fuel once a large-scale operation is started in the Pacific, oil dumps will have to be constructed for storage and oil lines be laid from the interior. Either will require immediate undertaking since it will necessitate months of rushed work for completion.

53 YOUTHS OF SOUTH IN JAPAN TO STUDY

23 Are From Java, 15 From Burma, Others From Malai And Sumatra

[Photo on Page 3]

Fifty-three youths from various southern countries came to Japan on Wednesday to study.

They constituted the first batch of students sent by southern regimes to Japan.

The young men from the south, who were in charge of Viscount Inaba, of the Greater East Asia Affairs Ministry, and four others, arrived at Tokyo Station at 9:21 a.m.

Twenty-three of the group were from Java, 15 from Burma, and the 15 others from Malai and Sumatra. Most of them were in the late teens. Their well-disciplined conduct was applauded by officials and others who had come to welcome them.

Mr. Yatabe, managing director of the International Students Society which is to supervise the instruction of these youths was so deeply impressed by their super conduct that he muttered audibly to himself: "There are few youths like them."

The youths proceeded to the Railway Hotel for a rest. Then they formed a procession and went to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to pay their respects.

Living quarters were found for the southern students at the Kujaku Hall at Sarugakucho, Kanda and the dormitories of the International Students Society in Meguro.

Some of the youths from the south gave their impressions of Japan to the press. They all spoke in Japanese.

Shad Mansool Ahmad, of Penang, a 21-year old boy, said:

"I was greatly impressed with beauty of Japanese scenery. There were paddy-fields along the railway line over which we traveled. In Malai the railway lines are flanked by rubber plantations. Rice is much more important than rubber. I cannot approve of our people taking such a great interest in the growing of rubber. I was a second-year student at the Medical University of Singapore. I intend to study medicine in Japan."

Mon Tef Ton, 17, of Rangoon observed:

"I did not think that there was so much progress in Japan. At every turn I saw Japanese working in-

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HORI DISCLOSES BAD PROSPECTS FOR AMERICANS

Resignation of Chester Davis Merely Symptom of Decay In U.S. Government

INFLATION UNSTEMMABLE

Whole Public Is Being Preyed Upon by Greedy Power-Seeking Politicians

The resignation of United States Food Administrator Chester Davis on Monday is one of the many indications of the critical economic conditions prevailing in the United States, according to Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information.

Mr. Hori, in his comment at the regular press conference with foreign correspondents on Wednesday, pointed to the ever-rising tide of inflation in the United States, ascribing the threatening financial crisis to the maladministration of the Roosevelt regime and to the unsatiable ambition for power of the present American leaders.

"In consequence," declared the Spokesman, "the once peace-loving people of America must suffer from confusion, disorder and turmoil accompanied not only by want of food but also by dearth in all other necessities of life because of the lust of greedy politicians."

The text of Mr. Hori's comment follows:

U.S. Is in Chaos

The resignation of Chester Davis, United States Food Administrator, may be regarded as one of the series of concrete manifestations of what Arthur Krock of the New York Times described a few days ago as "the most critical period on the home front" since the United States entered the war.

Internal troubles have long been raging since the start of the Roosevelt regime especially since the third term which coincides with the so-called all-out effort not for successful prosecution of the war but for the stopping of the ever surging tide of inflation—the nightmare of the Roosevelt administration.

The rising tide of American inflation can be clearly observed in the statements which have come out of the United States.

Speaking of subsidies as means for rolling back prices, the New York Times declared, "The greatest economic danger of Government subsidies is that it postpones the appearance of inflation while building up the reality. This is a politicians' paradise. It is not difficult to see why the policy of subsidies is seeing at the moment the political path of inflation."

Even the very man in charge of the whole business of "holding the line," Price Administrator Prentiss Brown could not keep himself from issuing the warning, "We are confronted not with a threat but with certainty of galloping inflation unless prompt and vigorous action is taken."

The reasons for Chester Davis' resignation is indicated in his letter of resignation in which he said that while he assumes the important public responsibility, he has no authority "not only of a broad food policy but also in day-to-day action" and that he could not support the program of subsidies as a means of controling inflation. It reveals in short a direct and open clash between those who are interested in expedient policy and those who seek a

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BIG-SCALE RIOT AGAINST CHIANG RAGES IN KANSU

Maladministration of Lintaohsien, Requisitioning of Foods Cause of Rebellion

MA LEADING INSURGENTS

Chungking Greatly Worried—Thinking of Abandoning Northwestern District

Domei

PEKING, June 30.—A large-scale anti-Chiang Kai-shek riot has recently broken out in Kansu Province. The riot has become a source of such great worry to the Chungking regime that an opinion is gaining ground among its leaders that the Northwestern district should be abandoned. As a result of the outbreak of the riot, which is backed by secret political societies, Chungking's program for developing the Northwestern district has gone to the rocks and this has imparted a great shock to the Chungking war camp.

According to reports received here, the first signs of the great disturbances were visible last January, when about 8,000 Moslems rose in insurrection against Chungking's maladministration in Lintaohsien, south of Lanchow, Kansu Province. This situation was prevailed upon by the famous secret political society, the Holaohui, which has considerable influence over the Northwestern district, to muster under the banner "Down With Kansu Provincial Chairman Ku Cheng-lin" a mob of more than 100,000. The immediate cause for its agitation, however, was its stout opposition to Chungking's compulsory requisitioning of foodstuffs and drafting of people for military service.

Eight Corps Organized

The agitators, under Ma Fu-chuan, a Moslem military leader, organized eight corps armed with old-fashioned rifles, lances and agricultural tools. They gained strength in the meantime and spread their influence over the length and breadth of Kansu Province. Linhsia, one of the largest walled towns of Kansu, was seized by the insurgents in March. In April they sallied forth to the Hsilan Road connecting Hsian and Lanchow and attacked and set aflame many Chungking automobiles and private cars.

All the important towns in Kansu, including Lintao, Taosha, Yuchung, Lintan, Anhsi and others, were placed under their occupation during April and finally the insurgents intercepted the traffic between Lanchow and Hsian early in May.

Chungking is in great consternation over the development of the situation to such serious proportions, as the anti-Chiang Kai-shek wave is threatening to engulf Ninghsia, Sinkiang and other neighboring provinces.

Hu to Subjugate Rebels

At first, Chungking did not attach too much importance to the incident, but now, when the situation has spread to a point beyond control, Chiang Kai-shek has appointed General Hu Tsung-nan, commander-in-chief of the 34th Army Corps, as chief of the rebel subjugation forces, which are making preparations to advance to the scenes of disturbance from Hsian, Pingliang and Paochi. Chungking also has appointed General Chu Shao-liang, commander of the eighth war zone, as pacification commander. In the face of all these steps of Chungking to subside the rebellion, there is visible no sign of its abatement, it spreading like a wild fire on the contrary.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, July 1, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Retrocession of International Settlement

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Of the various rights established in China by the American and European powers the hardest to handle were the international settlements. These settlements had the power to carry on their own administration and taxation, had the right to issue their own money and administer justice, and as "nations within a nation" had invaded the independence of Chinese sovereignty.

Of these international settlements the most outstanding and greatest was that at Shanghai. The so-called international settlement in Shanghai is made up of the international settlement established in 1845 and the French concession which began in 1849. It was the American-European powers' central base for encroachment on China and the fountainhead of their political machinations.

One of the leading aims of the racial movement in China is the recovery of these international settlements. As long as the War of Greater East Asia is a war for the liberation of Greater East Asia including the liberation of China it must be Japan's duty to destroy America and Britain to restore these bases of aggression against China to China. Japan, by the Japan-China agreement of January 9, agreed to recognize the return of Japanese concessions, the international concessions and the legation areas

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SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT RETURNED TO NANKING; FORMAL TREATY SIGNED

Tojo Issues Statement Concerning Rendition

EVENT IS SIGNIFICANT

Concerted Action of China and Japan Defeats Insidious Enemy Ambitions

Pointing out that the evils of the international concessions, which have been bases of American and British imperialism in East Asia, are being eradicated by the concerted effort of Japan and China for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo issued a statement Wednesday on the rendition of the Shanghai International Settlement, an agreement for which was signed at Nanking the same day between Japanese Ambassador to Nanking Masayuki Tani and Nanking Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi. The statement follows:

"The Japanese Government have previously recognized that the National Government of the Republic of China should restore to themselves as early as possible the Shanghai International Settlement in accordance with the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of China Concerning the Rendition of Concessions and the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights concluded on January 9 of this year.

"To carry out the Agreement the Japanese Government have completed the various preparations, and recently as a result of consultations between the Japanese Ambassador to China and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China a complete agreement of views was reached, resulting in the signature today of the Agreement concerning the Enforcement of the Restoration of the Shanghai International Settlement and the Terms of Understanding.

"It is recalled that the Foreign Concessions in China, especially the Shanghai International Settlement, have had their origin in the Opium War of a century ago. Since that time Britain and the United States have converted these Concessions into their strong bases for dominating China politically, economically and culturally, concentrating extensive rights and interests there and have tenaciously endeavored to protect their existence.

"The very existence of these International Concessions have been one of the greatest obstacles to the renaissance of China as they have been a cancerous impediment to the construction of Greater East Asia. The fact that these age-long evils are about to be eradicated by the concerted effort of Japan and China is indeed deeply significant inasmuch as it further promotes the development of the new relations between Japan and China which are on the road toward the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War and clarifies the true nature of the construction of Greater East Asia.

Defeat Enemy's Ambitions

"The object of the present War of Greater East Asia is ultimately to defeat the insidious ambitions of the United States and Britain of grasping the hegemony of East Asia, to eliminate the root evils of disturbing the peace and well-being of this region and thus to emancipate the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia from the long-standing shackles of those Powers, thereby securely establishing those conditions which would enable them to contribute according to their respective inherent qualities toward the welfare of mankind and a just and righteous peace of the world.

"A year and a half have elapsed since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, and meanwhile Japan has firmly established a basic strategic position of sure victory and invincibility. The Chinese National Government and the Thai Government are now waging the common war as one body with our country and so too is Manchoukuo cooperating with us by devoting thereto her total strength and power.

"Japan furthermore has publicly pledged the independence of Burma and the Philippines and is endeavoring to consummate its fulfilment in the spirit of fidelity. The peoples of Greater East Asia are, in complete

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Outline of the Agreement Concerning the Enforcement of the Restoration of the Shanghai International Settlement

JUNE 30, 1943

In accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement Between Japan and the Republic of China Concerning the Rendition of Concessions and the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights which was concluded at Nanking on January 9 of the 18th year of Syowa corresponding to the 32nd year of the Republic of China, the following has been discussed and decided upon:

ARTICLE 1.

The enforcement of the restoration of administrative rights over the concession based on the Land Regulations of the Shanghai International Settlement and the By-Laws thereof by the Government of the Republic of China shall take place on August 1 of the 18th year of Syowa, corresponding to the 32nd year of the Republic of China.

ARTICLE 2.

All public establishments, assets and property rights belonging to the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement shall without compensation be transferred to the Republic of China in their existing condition and all liabilities of the said Council shall be taken over by the Republic of China in their existing condition.

ARTICLE 3.

The Government of the Republic of China shall respect and re-affirm the rights and interests with respect to real estate and others which the Japanese Government and nationals have in the International Settlement and its Extension Roads on the basis of existing conditions and shall take the necessary measures for this purpose.

ARTICLE 4.

After the enforcement of the restoration of administrative rights based on the Land Regulations of the Shanghai International Settlement and the By-Laws thereof, the Government of the Republic of China shall, in their administration of the said area, maintain at least the standard hitherto maintained with respect to the domicile, occupation and welfare of Japanese nationals resident therein.

ARTICLE 5.

Concrete matters pertaining to the enforcement of the present agreement shall be decided by consultation between the Japanese and Chinese authorities of the locality concerned.

Outline of the Terms of Understanding Concerning the Enforcement of the Restoration of the Shanghai International Settlement

JUNE 30, 1943

1. Documents and records concerning the administration of the International Settlement which are in the custody of the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement shall be delivered to the Chinese authorities of the locality concerned simultaneously with the restoration of the concession.
2. The transfer of the public establishments, assets and various property rights and the taking over of the liabilities under Article 2 of the Agreement shall, with the exception of those concerning prisons of the Municipal Council, be made between the Municipal Council and the Chinese authorities of the locality concerned.
3. Public establishments to be transferred under Article 2 of the Agreement shall include all fixed establishments attached to them and equipments and materials for their management and maintenance.
4. Regarding concrete matters with respect to Article 3 of the Agreement consultation between the Japanese and Chinese authorities of the locality concerned shall be held as necessity arises. Land taxes to be paid by Japanese nationals holding perpetual leases shall continue to be maintained at the existing rate pending the settlement of the question of taxation arising from extraterritorial rights which Japan at present enjoys in the Republic of China.
5. After the restoration of the administrative rights based on the Land Regulations of the Shanghai International Settlement and the By-Laws thereof, the Government of the Republic of China shall, as a temporary measure to use for expenses for the administration of the locality concerned, pursue and enforce the existing system concerning rates

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Sino-Japanese Ties Are Bound Closer

CHINA BOLSTERED

Ambassador Tani and Dr. Chu Complete Agreement on Retrocession

Marking another step forward to closer relations between Japan and China, an agreement and items of understanding pertaining to the retrocession to China of the International Settlement of Shanghai were signed on Wednesday at Nanking by Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of the Republic of China.

The agreement was concluded after complete accord of opinion had been reached between the Chinese Foreign Minister and the Japanese Ambassador who had deliberated with the former on the materialization of the return of the International Settlement under the instructions of the Imperial Government of Japan in accordance with the agreement concluded between the two countries on January 9 this year.

In this connection, the Board of Information issued the following statement at 3 p.m. Wednesday:

"The Japanese Government, in accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement Between Japan and the Republic of China Concerning the Rendition of Concessions and the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights concluded on January 9 this year, had their Ambassador to China carry on consultations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China relative to the enforcement of the restoration of administrative rights in the International Settlement of Shanghai to the National Government of the Republic of China. Complete agreement of views having been reached, the Agreement and Terms of Understanding for the enforcement of the restoration of the administrative rights in the International Settlement of Shanghai were signed at Nanking today, June 30."

Epoch-Making Event

The retrocession of the International Settlement of Shanghai by Japan to the National Government of China which was formally realized yesterday in accordance with the fundamental ideal of Japan for the construction of a New Order in East Asia is an epoch-making event in the history of China in that it means the complete realization of her independence.

It also means permanent extinction of the International Settlement as the greatest stronghold of Anglo-American aggression in East Asia and as a base for disturbing peace. The event holds great significance in the resurrection of China and the construction of a new East Asia and it is certain that the revival of Shanghai will contribute much to the strengthening politically and economically of the National Government.

It may be noted in this connection that the more concrete the measures of Japan's new China policy are made, the more manifest becomes the ethical nature of the same policy. The significance of the Empire's ethical diplomacy will be shown to the world in bold relief all the more clearly when it is compared with Anglo-American policies toward China which had been characterized by deception and unfulfilled promises.

By virtue of the brilliant results achieved by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, an impregnable position for sure victory has been firmly established, while on the other hand, the bond binding the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia is becoming ever tighter, precluding the possibility of America and Britain reviving their egoistic old order in this part of the world.

Particularly significant under such circumstances is the fact that Japan's new China policy is being vigorously executed, making still closer the ties of cooperation between Japan and China and renewing the grim determination of the two nations to fight the war to the bitter end.

In this connection, it is expected that other third Powers having to do with the Legation Quarter in Peking and the International Settle-

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ENEMY PROPERTIES RETURNED TO CHINA

Additional 461 Items in Hankow, Amoy and Canton Retroceded to Nanking

Domei

NANKING, June 29.—Additional 461 items of enemy property in the Hankow, Amoy and Canton areas which had been under the control of the Imperial Forces were returned today to the National Government of China in accordance with the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration made on January 9 this year simultaneously with China's entry into the war.

The local Japanese Embassy formally notified the Foreign Affairs Department of the National Government of China to this effect at 10 a.m. today, thus completing the procedures for the surrender of these enemy assets.

These properties will be formally returned to the Chinese Government after due ceremonies at the respective spots and will be utilized as productive and cultural establishments under the management of Enemy Assets Control Commission of the Finance Department of the National Government.

Chinese Circles Impressed

It is learned in this connection that both official and civilian circles of China are greatly impressed by the friendly step taken by the Japanese Government.

In this connection, the Japanese Embassy here today issued the following statement:

"In accordance with the basic principle for the adjustment of national relations between China and Japan and the principle of paying respect to China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Japanese Government has decided on the policy of retroceding its concessions and abolishing its extraterritorial rights in China and has been putting this decision into realization after the conclusion of a necessary agreement on the occasion of China's entry into the war.

"The Government also decided to return enemy properties in China which have been confiscated by the Japanese Forces. On February 8 this year, formal notification was made for the surrender of more than 1,000 items of enemy assets in North and Central China, excluding Hankow, of which the first investigation had been completed.

771 Items Already Returned

"Simultaneously with the notification, preparations were started for actual retrocession and a total of 771 items, 110 in Central China and 661 in North China, or three quarters of the total assets to be returned, have already been retroceded. Vigorous preparations are being made for the rendition of the remainder.

"It is a matter for congratulation that today we can formally return a total of 461 items, 121 in Hankow, 120 in Amoy and 220 in the Canton area. These assets include important American and British business and cultural establishments such as banks, universities, hospitals, business firms, warehouses and churches.

"We are confident that the National Government will utilize these erstwhile Anglo-American properties for positive cooperation in the Greater East Asia War."

Outline of Agreement

(Continued From Page 1)

tees and all other levies of the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement in the locality concerned.

In the case described in the foregoing paragraph, the Japanese Government shall, pending the settlement of the question of taxation, arising from extraterritorial rights which Japan at present enjoys in the Republic of China, take such measures as will cause the Japanese residents in the said locality to pay to the local Chinese authorities these levies as a contribution.

6. With regard to the official staff and other employees of the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement to be taken over by the Chinese authorities of the locality concerned, the Government of the Republic of China shall continue to pursue and apply all rules and regulations concerning their allowances, vacations, retirement allowances and annual pensions and that, in case of any change of these rules and regulations being made, that government shall make the necessary arrangements in accordance with the spirit of respecting the vested rights of such personnel.

Nasu Inspecting Kyushu

Major-General Yoshio Nasu, Director of the Military Recruitment Bureau of the War Ministry, went to Kyushu on June 28 for inspection of ports and harbors as well as factories in the Kansai and Kyushu. He went through various establishments in Nagasaki on Tuesday and started for Kumamoto the same day.

For Overseas Japanese

Noboru Tanigawa (right), Director of the Municipal Wartime Life Bureau, presenting the monetary donations gathered by the City of Tokyo for the Japanese nationals residing in enemy countries, to Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto at the Foreign Office on Wednesday.

3-DAY RALLY SCHEDULED BY BANDOENG POETERA

To Express Thanks for Encouraging Diet Address Made By Premier Tojo

Domei

BANDOENG, June 29.—The inauguration ceremony of the Bandoeng branch of the Poetera or the Indonesian People's Organization and a befitting function to express gratitude for Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's statement in the Imperial Diet session that local inhabitants will be permitted to participate in their respective administration, will be simultaneously held here for three days from July 1.

The inauguration ceremony of the Bandoeng branch of the Poetera will be held at the Dai Toa Kaikan here on the first day of the scheduled three-day program in the presence of Ir Soekarno, chairman of the organization, and other leaders. On the same evening, a mass rally will be held at the Koa Athletic field in which Ir Soekarno is expected to give a speech. Later, a movie-show "The Sea Battles of Hawaii and Off Malay" will be shown.

About 10,000 Indonesian, Chinese, Indian as well as Arabian residents here will hold a parade through the streets of the city on the second day.

On the last day, a mass prayer will be held at the Poetera Hall to express thanks for the declaration made by Prime Minister Tojo, and at the same time, vow to crush the anti-Axis nations.

Hori Discloses Bad Prospects For Americans

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fundamental approach to the problem of inflation—a clash between those who want to hold on to the power and those who want to serve the public.

American Scene

The scene in America is a scene of division between the Roosevelt Administration and public opinion and its resultant general confusion, the responsibility for which rests entirely upon the blundering policy of the Government.

The American people who have been led into an unwanted and unprofitable war by sheer Government propaganda are already being made to pay the price, not to mention the appalling prices yet to be paid during and after the war. The present American regime is at its wit's end, capable of pursuing only methods of temporary expediency to mollify the people and the road of least resistance for fear of prejudicing the chance at next year's Presidential election as was so clearly shown in the Government attitude in the handling of the coal miners' strike.

The victims of American maladministration are the people themselves who, like sheep, are being led by the ambitious dictator in the guise of a sweet-mouthed shepherd, not realizing that they will have to pay and pay until they bleed not only in this generation but for generations to come, not only in the whirlpool of inflation but also in the life and blood of their fathers, husbands, sons and brothers who are being sent to fight in the war.

It is insignificant whether Chester Davis resigns or Marvin Jones is appointed or whoever else is made Food Administrator. The important fact is that the great American impasse is due to the foolish handling of domestic as well as foreign policies by a partisan-minded Government which has created conditions of want in a country which is supposed to be a land of plenty.

It is not public welfare which the present American leaders want to safeguard but to satisfy their greed for power through whatever political method that would prove advantageous to them. In consequence, the once peace-loving people of America must suffer from confusion, disorder and turmoil accompanied not only by want of food but also by dearth in all other necessities of life, merely because of the lust of greedy politicians.

INDO-CHINA AUTHORITIES PRAISE ANNAMESE POET

Commemorative Service Held For First Time Indicates Change of Attitude

Domei

SAIGON, June 29.—A commemorative service in honor of Nguen Dinh Chieu, famous Annamese poet, was held on June 27 at Bontre, Cochin-China under the auspices of the Press Section of the French Indo-China Government-General on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of his death.

The service was attended by Governor Effel of Cochin-China and other high French and Annamese officials as well as many influential people. In a speech, which was delivered in the Annamese language, Governor Effel referred to Nguen Dinh Chieu's masterpiece, "Luc Van Tien," praised its lofty spirit and commended its high ethical principle as a tenet worthy of being practiced by Annamese youths.

It is very significant that this is the first time that the French Indo-China Government-General has sponsored such a commemorative service in honor of the Annamese poet, who had opposed French invasion of Annam, refused to cooperate under the French rule and fled to Cochin-China, where he opened a school for the education of Annamese youths until his death in 1888. This change in attitude of the French Indo-China Government-General toward the Annamese is one indication of the active cultural movement now being carried out by the French authorities of the colony.

Anti-Japanese Measure Was Passed 19 Years Ago

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese Navy by means of the Disarmament Treaty.

"Moreover, through the Nine Power Pact, she sought to exterminate entirely Japan's influence from the Chinese Continent. Not being satisfied with these schemes, she finally passed the Anti-Japanese Immigration Law in 1924.

"In spite of these unfair suppressions of the United States, the ambitious Japanese people were not to be confined within the boundary of their small island country. In East Asia, they were subject to various restrictions and suppressions but they had to expand in order to maintain their existence, so expand they did.

"Immigration to the United States was the only means open to them and they went in great numbers. The United States finally closed its doors to the Japanese nationals with the passing of the notorious anti-Japanese Law classing Japan as an inferior country.

Harsh Treatment Given

"Prior to this, anti-Japanese feelings were gradually strengthened among the Americans with the molesting of Japanese school children in San Francisco and in California. In several other States, active anti-Japanese movements were conducted. Regulations were also enforced which prohibited the Japanese nationals from holding lands in the United States.

"In 1924, the anti-Japanese Bill was introduced in Congress and on April 12 it passed the Lower House with the overwhelming majority vote of 322 to 71. On April 15, the Senate passed the bill 'to insert into the new Immigration Law the clause to prohibit absolutely the entry of Japanese nationals into the United States" with the entire approval of its members. President Calvin Coolidge signed his approval of this bill and it became effective as from July 1.

"Australia also followed in the footsteps of the United States and closed its doors to Japanese immigrants classing them as being inferior to the white races.

"There was now no place open for Japan to maintain her national existence except on the Chinese Continent. Here, too, Anglo-American intrigues were at work. The Manchurian Incident and the China Affair which finally culminated in the War of Greater East Asia occurred because these evil influences through false propaganda instigated anti-Japanese feelings among the Chinese masses.

"The Americans adopted cunning methods to subdue Japan's influence in East Asia for the purpose of implanting her imperialistic designs in these regions. It is plain as daylight that America's ambition was to render Japan completely powerless. The sinister designs harbored against Japan by the anti-Axis nations are plainly visible in both Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' speech delivered on May 30, 1942 and also in the resolution adopted at the Anti-Axis Pacific Conference held in Canada in April of this year.

"In the midst of the delicate world situation, our Allies, Germany and Italy, in concert with the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, are gradually consolidating the New Order in Europe. Faced with this impregnable position of the Axis nations, the gloomy enemy is now frantically resorting to nerve warfare as the final measure.

"However, we must not be misled by their false propaganda and concentrate our efforts so that final victory will be ours and thus liberating the billion enslaved souls of East Asia to gain their rightful places."

OVERSEAS JAPANESE TO GET CONSOLATION

Tokyo Citizens Donate Large Sums for Gifts to Be Sent On Next Exchange Ship

The presentation ceremony of monetary donations, amounting to approximately ¥370,000, gathered by the Tokyo Municipality for the sake of Japanese nationals residing in enemy countries or in countries whose diplomatic relations with Japan have been severed, took place on Wednesday at 11 a.m. in the room of the Foreign Vice-Minister at the Foreign Office.

The donations were brought to the Foreign Office by Director Noboru Tanigawa of the Municipal Wartime Life Bureau, and presented to Tsurukichi Maruyama, Director-General of the Committee for Measures for Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries, through Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto and Minister Tadakazu Suzuki.

It should be noted that Mayor of Tokyo General Ayao Kishimoto, greatly sympathizing with the indescribable hardships experienced by the 60,000 Japanese nationals residing in enemy territories or in the countries which severed diplomatic relations with Japan, commenced to collect donations from the citizens on May 20, in collaboration with the Committee for Measures for Japanese Nationals in Enemy Countries, supported by the Foreign Office. Due to the Tokyo citizens' vivid memory of having received considerable monetary and moral assistance on the occasion of the Great Kanto Earthquake and Fire, glad responses came from every household and the contributions have far surpassed the amount originally set.

The money thus donated is to be sent to Japanese nationals abroad on the occasion of the dispatch of the next exchange ship, in the form of green tea and other comfort articles as well as in cash, and proper measures to be taken in this connection are now being studied by the Foreign Office and the Committee for Measures for Japanese Nationals in enemy countries, in collaboration with the Japan Red Cross Society.

It is also revealed that similar donations are now being raised in the cities of Osaka and Dairen, and plans are also being pushed in Kobe and other big cities in the country.

Tojo Issues Statement Concerning Rendition

(Continued from Page 1)

unison and iron solidarity, now going vigorously forward toward the attainment of the object of the war. The sinister designs of the United States and Britain to re-establish their old and egoistic order in East Asia must be regarded not only as inimical to the cause of righteousness and justice among mankind but as the utterly futile illusion of people who are now being driven into certain defeat.

"The Shanghai International Settlement after its restoration to China will make its start in a completely new form of East Asiatic character as a part of Greater Shanghai, the central metropolis of China, both in name and reality. Considering the important role which that place is destined to play in the future, we may well expect thereby the further strengthening of the National Government and the more vigorous reconstruction of China. It is the firm belief of the Japanese Government that the National Government, with inflexible determination, will successfully perform the important responsibilities for the reconstruction and development of that metropolis."

Telegraph Services To Connect Japan With New Guinea

With the opening of telegraphic services between Japan and Manokwari, in New Guinea, beginning today, telegraphic services between Japan and all occupied areas in the Southern Regions have been completed, the Communications Ministry announced on Wednesday. The rates to be charged will be ¥2.80 for the first five Japanese kana characters and 80 sen for every additional five characters. As for Occidental languages, ¥3 will be charged for the first three words and ¥1 for each additional word.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

and promised to abolish extraterritoriality. And on March 30, the anniversary of the return of the Chinese capital to Nanking, Japan carried out the recognition of the retrocession of Japanese concessions, the legation area in Peking, and the international settlement at Kuengsu, Amoy.

Japan also led the other countries in signing an agreement for the relinquishment of administrative rights over the Shanghai international settlement. This means that Japanese rights and interests in the settlement will be turned over to the National Government. This move will combine with the foregoing of extraterritoriality in Japan and the relinquishment of the right to tax to pave the way to the liquidation of the settlement. There is no more of the American and British influence that dominated the settlement. In the face of their attitude toward Japan there is little doubt that Italy, France, Denmark, Switzerland, and Bulgaria will follow our example and forego their administrative rights over the settlement. It will not be long before the National Government will be master of the settlement and Shanghai French concession. The abolition of the Shanghai International Settlement will mean that the policy of aggression which has been pursued by various Western countries for more than 100 years is at an end. Then Shanghai will be in sole control of the municipal Government whereas its administration has been divided among the international settlement, the French concession, and the Special Municipal Government. When it is master of the international settlement, the National Government will be under the duty to that the city is the central base from which to supply the needs of the forces working for Greater East Asia.

Birth of Tokyo Metropolis and Tokyo Metropolitans

MAINICHI.—With the birth of the Tokyo Metropolis today we, of both the prefecture and city of Tokyo, have become Tokyo metropolitans. No great change, of course, will be seen in our daily life on account of this, but air defense, distribution of materials and garbage removal and other municipal activities are to be speeded up under the new system. Education and social measures are to be planned on comprehensive scales. These will conduce to much convenience for the inhabitants of the metropolis.

The governor of the Tokyo metropolis, being concurrently chairman of the regional administrative council of the Kanto, can make plans for the entire area which is in any way related to the metropolis. The Metropolitan Police Board will also participate in the work of the council, so that air defense, distribution and other important activities can be uniformly controlled throughout the area. All these things will no doubt make for added efficiency and it has become possible for many other improvements to be made. But these are all possibilities after all and whether they will be actually realized or not will depend on the joint efforts of the new metropolitan officials and the metropolitan people alike.

Shanghai Settlement Returned to Nanking

(Continued From Page 1)

ment of Kulangsu, Amoy, will follow the example set by Japan.

Nanking Issues Statement

Domei

NANKING, June 30.—A joint announcement was issued at 3 p.m. today by the Foreign Ministry and Publicity Ministry here on the enforcement of the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement. The announcement follows:

"In accordance with Article 4 of the Agreement concerning the retrocession of International Settlements and the abolition of extraterritorial rights, which was signed between Japan and China on January 9, the Agreement and Terms of Understanding for the enforcement of the restoration of the administrative rights in the Shanghai International Settlement were signed at the Ningyuan Hall at 1 p.m. today between Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi and Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani."

HIGHWAY IN MALAI TO BE READY SOON

236-Mile Traffic Artery From Kota Bharu to Endau Will Be Completed by Year-End

Domei

KOTA BHARU, June 29.—A road 236 miles long and 24 feet wide running through the states on the east coast of Malai where conditions are undergoing a complete change and brisk industrial activities are doing much to make Malai self-sufficient, is expected to be ready for use within this year.

From Kota Bharu in Kelantan State, the new highway will run southward to Endau in Pahang State via Kuala Trengganu, Dungun, Kemaman, Kuantan and Pekan. In Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang states through which the road runs, all are making strenuous efforts for its construction.

In line with the construction of the road, bridges are being built over the Kelantan, Trengganu Dungun, Pahang and some others, rivers. These will be completed by the end of this year.

As the Johore Mersin road in existence will be connected with the new traffic artery at Endau, the day will come soon when it will be possible to travel from Kota Bharu to Shonan, a distance of 416 miles, in two days by motor-car.

To Up Food Production

Domei

SHONAN, June 29.—Complete agreement of views having been reached between the central authorities and the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, efforts will be made to attain the three objectives of the military administration, namely, shipment of vital war materials to Japan, self-sufficiency within the area of its jurisdiction and establishment of peace and order, Masuzo Fujimura, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Malai Military Administration declared in a press interview today following his return from Tokyo.

With reference to Prime Minister Tojo's declaration before the recent Diet session regarding political participation of native inhabitants, Mr. Fujimura stated that this privilege will be granted in accordance with the actual condition of the various occupied areas, adding that so long as the native people cooperate with the Military Administration their economic organization and labor activities will be aided.

Turning to the food problem, he said that efforts will be made to increase local production of foodstuffs, besides importation.

Regarding communications, Mr. Fujimura expressed the hope of securing interchange of goods between the various parts of not only Malai but also of the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere in order to avoid maldistribution of goods.

53 Youths of South In Japan to Study

(Continued from Page 1)

dustriously in order to put the country through the war. There is so much for Burma to do before it can compare itself with Japan. Prior to our departure from our country Premier Ba Maw said words of encouragement to us. I intend to study the educational system while in Japan. I have hope of entering the service of the Education Ministry of my country."

Sam Soeaedy, of Java, a 19-year-old boy, said:

"The feeling came upon me the moment I set foot on Japanese soil that Japan was a greater industrial country than I had imagined. In Tokyo I was struck with the cleanliness of the streets. I took a glimpse at the interior of a Japanese house. Everything was simple. The thought came to me that a Japanese home was one becoming a citizen of an Empire certain of a final victory in the biggest war in history. I saw Japanese students. They were so good-mannered. I seemed to made a touch with the Japanese spirit through them."

PRAY FOR JAPAN'S VICTORY

The semi-annual ablution rites to pray for the victorious conclusion of the present war were solemnly observed at 6 a.m. Wednesday by some 100 members of the Daiko Iyasaka Society at the Training Hall of Meiji Shrine.

Mass ablution was conducted by the members, and after the rites, they attired themselves in pure white linen and proceeded to the sanctuary of the Shrine where they reverently offered their prayers.

China Buddhists Arrive

North China Buddhist representatives headed by President Chou Shu-chia of the China Buddhist Institute arrived at Shimonoseki on Wednesday to attend the Greater East Asia Buddhist Youth Conference which will be held in Tokyo on July 4 and 5 under the auspices of the Japanese Youth League, reports Domei.

378 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED BY AXIS

Shot Down Over Italy in One-Month Period

Domei

ROME, June 29.—In the Mediterranean area, Axis air forces and anti-aircraft artillery corps shot down 378 anti-Axis planes that raided various places in Italy during the period from June 1 to 28, Italian Military authorities announced today. Most of the anti-Axis planes brought down were four-motored bombers. The anti-Axis air forces lost also about 2,000 men.

In cooperation with German air forces, Italian torpedo plane units sank 13 anti-Axis ships, totalling 110,000 tons and also severely damaged 37 other ships, off the North African coast and in the neighborhood of Sicily, the announcement also said.

172 Soviet Planes Lost

Domei

BERLIN, June 29.—German fighter plane units on the eastern front shot down 172 Soviet planes in one week from June 20 to 26. German losses in the same period were 18 planes, German military authorities announced today.

SHIPPING DEARTH CRIPPLES U.S. WAR

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 29.—The acute shortage of shipping and the impossibility of America maintaining large expeditionary forces abroad due to this dearth of vessels, was disclosed in the May 21 edition of the Journal of Commerce.

The article in the issue referred to the statement made by the United States Under-Secretary of War Harold Patterson to the effect that in the African campaign it required seven tons of shipping to send a fully equipped soldier to North Africa and necessitated one and one-half additional tons to keep him supplied with provisions.

On the basis of the statistics revealed by Patterson, and also taking into consideration the distance to the bases of the anti-Axis forces in the corners of the world, the anti-Axis nations will require from 25,000,000 to 65,000,000 tons of shipping to maintain their forces, the journal revealed.

According to the journal the total American, British and Canadian transports will reach 55,000,000 tons by the end of this year, but with this meager tonnage, the transportation problem cannot be handled for there are still the problems of transporting the Lend-Lease supplies, and heavy equipment for the mechanized units.

Foe's New Air Route

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 29.—The Australian Government on Tuesday announced the opening of a new air route connecting Australia and Britain via Canada and Africa, it is reported here.

Red Commander Dismissed

Domei

MOSCOW, June 29.—According to a report in the Pravda about the ninth general meeting of the party committee in the Habarovsk area, General Apanasenko has been dismissed from the post of commander of the Far Eastern forces.

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Djawa
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From 1st — 7th July
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"ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR"

HELP IN NEW SETUP OF TOKYO IS ASKED

Ando Asks for Cooperation on Eve of Metropolitan System Introduction

On the eve of the introduction of the Tokyo Metropolitan System, Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando issued a statement in which he asked for the cooperation of the Metropolitan Government officials and people. His statement, in gist, follows:

"All regulations governing the Metropolitan Government will go into effect on Thursday. I take this occasion to thank the officials and people of Tokyo whose devotion to the city has much to do with the fact that it is one of the great cities of the world.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia a change has come in the character of Tokyo. It has come to play the role of headquarters for the construction of Greater East Asia. It was with a view to enabling Tokyo to perform this supreme function satisfactorily that the Metropolitan Government System was adopted. Whether the new system will be a success, or whether it will lead to a greater demonstration of the power of the metropolis for meeting the needs of the current situation will depend on the amount of conscientious work put in by metropolitan officials. I hope that all who are connected with the metropolis will bear in mind the motive which impelled the Government to introduce the metropolitan administrative system in Tokyo and that everyone will have a share in the work of making the Empire's capital a model for the cities and towns of Greater East Asia.

Kishimoto's Farewell Words

On the occasion of the formal installation of a metropolitan administrative system for Tokyo, Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto, in congratulating the memorable occasion made the following farewell statement:

"The long-pending plan for making Tokyo a metropolis being completed, Tokyo Prefecture, which has history of 50 years, is going to be voluntarily amalgamated. I am now leaving my office which I have occupied for one year as last Mayor of Tokyo. When I think of the unstinted cooperation accorded by the 7,000,000 Tokyo residents, I feel sad at bidding farewell, but it is a matter of congratulation that a new administrative system is to be installed for the capital of the Empire. From now on I, as one of the residents of Tokyo Metropolis, am determined to exert my utmost in the service to the nation.

"In August of last year, when I was installed in the post of Mayor of Tokyo, I placed most importance on the defense of the capital, the stability of livelihood of Tokyo residents, and increased production. The setting-up of anti air-raid facilities, intensification of air-raid defense drills, improvement in the foodstuff and commodity distribution system, bolstering of spiritual activities, strengthening of sanitation and hygienic facilities, cementing of the neighborhood associations and improvement of the water supply system and traffic absorbed all my time and energy. Any achievements I am now able to enumerate should be ascribed to the wholehearted cooperation of my staff members and Tokyo residents.

"The fact that Tokyo was not even once air-raided by the enemy, testifies to the unparalleled loyalty and unflinching efforts of the Army and Navy officers and men. On this occasion I cannot but express my heartfelt gratitude to them. The residents of Tokyo Metropolis with full realization of its incomparable position as a pivot of Greater East Asia and as the prompting center of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, must defend the metropolis with the same fighting spirit of the Imperial Forces. I hope that all Tokyo residents will further strengthen the defense of the capital."

Tokyo System Starts Today; Future Bright

(Continued From Page 1)

cluding Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura gathered in the auditorium of the Prefectural Commercial and Industrial Museum and there observed a ceremony marking the abolition of the prefecture. Similarly at 9 a.m. a municipal commemoration ceremony was performed at the Hibiya Public Hall. Thus ended the prefectural administration which had lasted more than 70 years and the municipal administration of over 50 years.

The 4 departments, 31 sections, one room and 30 desks of the prefecture and 1 room, 9 bureaus, 15 departments and 126 sections of the municipality are to be compressed into 1 secretariat, 8 bureaus, 47 sections, 1 room and 128 sections, thus simplifying and uniting the dual system.

The prefecture of Tokyo was established in August, 1868, and on October 13 Tokyo was proclaimed capital of the Empire. The city of

WORLD'S LARGEST METROPOLIS—TOKYO

Capital of Japanese Empire Assumes Fresh Garb Under New System Which Assures Perfect Wartime Administrative Functioning

Tokyo Metropolis will come into existence today as the capital of the Japanese Empire and the hub of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The new administrative body, resulting from the fusion of the hitherto existing Tokyo Prefectural Assembly and the Municipal Council of the City of Tokyo, was brought into being to heighten the efficiency of the capital to meet the greater demands made upon it by the exigencies of the moment, and to remove all over-lapping authority and other sources of confusion resulting from dual Governmental control, so that the smooth functioning of the administrative machinery of the capital may be assured no matter what emergency might arise.

The Weekly Report published by the Home Department contains the following explanation of the reasons for establishing the new administrative body; how it will function; and what is expected of it.

The objects sought by the establishment of the Metropolitan System in the capital can be reduced to three main heads:

1. To establish a solid administrative structure in Tokyo, befitting its important status.

2. **To strengthen and simplify the general administration of the capital city by abolishing anomolies resulting from the parallel existence of prefectural and city governmental bodies.**

3. To effect a fundamental reform in the administration of the capital whereby maximum efficiency may be attained.

Inconveniences Removed

In explanation of the second object given above, it may be said that several inconveniences arose from the hitherto existing dual Government in this area, where, the importance of the City itself entirely dwarfed that of the Prefecture. The City, although the area it occupies is only 26 per cent of the total area of Tokyo Prefecture, houses more than 92 per cent of the prefecture's total population. More than 97 per cent of the prefectural tax revenue comes from the city. Moreover, 103 of the the 112 members of the Prefectural Legislature are elected from the Tokyo City districts.

Thus, although the City also had its own Municipal Council, the principal object of the Tokyo Prefectural legislature was also the City of Tokyo. Between these dual public bodies a certain lack of close coordination and unity was inevitable each having its own independent opinions as to such matters as the supervision of education, sanitation, welfare work, etc., from which much confusion and duplication of activities arose, leaving room for considerable savings both in personnel and expenses.

Considerable inconvenience to the public also arose from the dual governmental bodies. The control and rationing of daily necessities, for instance, was not so smooth or thorough as it might have been because the city district offices were not under direct supervision of the prefectural office. The power of the Mayor of the City and the Governor of the Prefecture also overlapped to some extent in the control over roads and rivers within the city, causing considerable inconvenience in getting the necessary permission to use them or to start construction. In many other cases friction arose from over-lapping authority.

Tokyo is not only the capital of Japan, but it is also its economic center, and as such the efficiency or inefficiency of its administration has direct bearing on the conduct of national affairs. The necessity for co-ordinating its Government by establishing the Metropolitan system had long been felt, but delay was caused by divergent opinions as to details of the new structure, particularly as to whether the Governor of the Metropolis should be elected or appointed. However with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and consequent greatly increased importance of Tokyo as the headquarters for a reconstructed Greater East Asia, the efficiency of the capital city became paramount. Moreover the need for strengthening and brightening national life by better rationing of daily necessities, tightening the civilian air defense system, improving transportation facilities, whether by road rail or canal, better enforcement of the sanitary laws, etc. was also felt. For these reasons it was decided to establish the Tokyo Metropolitan System now.

Resemble Prefecture

The organization of Tokyo Metropolitis will in some respects resemble that of a Prefecture in others that or a City. It will be similar to that of a prefecture in that it will be under the direct control of the nation, but as the metropolis was created to take the place of the City of Tokyo it was decided, after due deliberation that it partakes of the same nature as a city, and the rules and regulations relating to the public, etc. have been drawn up in accordance with the municipal system.

The hitherto existing urban districts will in most cases probably become new districts of the Metropolis, similar to the present City districts. However, where considerable differences between conditions outlying areas such as Mitama and those of the present city districts, prevail such districts will continue to be organized as towns and villages as they are today, the only change being one of nomenclature, as, from towns, such and such and villages in Tokyo Prefecture (Tokyo-fu) they will become such and such towns and villages in Tokyo Metropolis (Tokyo-to).

Legislature, Election of Members

The legislative body of the new Metropolis, which is a local public body just like the prefectures, cities, towns, and the villages, will be organized in the form of a Metropolitan assembly and a Metropolitan Council. The membership quorum will be 100, which represents a reduction of nearly two thirds from the total membership of the hitherto existing duel legislatures of Tokyo Prefecture and the City of Tokyo, there having been from 112-300 members of the Prefectural assembly and 180 on the municipal Council.

The method of election, voters' qualifications, and eligibility for election will remain practically the same as those of the former Prefectural assembly. The term of the office for members will be 4 years, membership in the Metropolitan Legislature is to be looked upon as an honorary position.

A member of the Metropolitan Legislature will not be permitted to hold simultaneous office in the House of Representatives. This prohibition applied to members of the Prefectural assembly in the past, but not to members of the city council. Since Tokyo Metropolis will have the same status as the Prefectures, the members of the legislature cannot be simultaneously members of the Lower House of the Diet.

The items to be voted upon by the Metropolitan Legislature are set out in the laws governing the Metropolitan System. All important items relating to the administration of the Metropolis are of course, included.

The sessions of the Metropolitan Legislature will be divided into regular sessions and special sessions. The regular sessions will meet once a year for a period of not more than 30 days. Special sessions will be convened whenever occasion arises, the duration of the meeting being not more than seven days.

The time for the meeting of the Metropolitan Legislature is not specified in the laws, but since the sessions of the prefectural legislatures are convened either in October or in November, a decision to hold elections for the Metropolitan Legislature in September or October is considered likely. If so it is highly probable that the Metropolitan Legislature will meet either in October or November of each year.

A Metropolitan Council will also be established as an auxiliary body in the legislative organization of the Tokyo Metropolis. The Metropolitan Council is an honorary body, and will consist of 15 members. The members of the Council will be elected from members of the Metropolitan Legislature every other year.

The powers of the Council, are set out in the laws pertaining to the Metropolitan System as follows:

1. The Council shall decide upon questions delegated to it by the Metropolitan Legislature.

2. When the Metropolitan Legislature, is in adjournment all items coming under the authority of the Metropolitan Legislature excepting the most important will be decided upon by the Council acting for the Legislature.

3. When the Metropolitan Legislature cannot be organized, when it fails to meet; when it is not possible to convene a session due to the absence of its members, or when the Governor of the Metropolis deems that there is insufficient time to convene a legislative session, the Metropolitan Council will vote on such matters as may arise in place of the Legislature

4. The Council will vote on petitions and suits relating to the Metropolis.

5. The Council will vote on any other items delegated to it by the laws and ordinances.

Meetings of the Metropolitan Legislature will be convened at the discretion of the Governor. But whenever a demand for a special session of the Legislature is made by one-third or more of the members specifying the item to be voted upon, the Metropolitan Governor is bound to convene a special legislative session.

Governor's Powers

As one object of the establishment of the Metropolitan System is to strengthen the administration of the capital by removing anomalies resulting from dual prefectural and city government in the metropolitan area, and as this area partakes simultaneously of the nature of a prefecture and of a city, it is essential that the Governor of the metropolis be invested with the powers which were formerly held by both the Prefectural Governor and the City Mayor. Control of all the official business of the Metropolis, whether pertaining to national affairs as in the case of a Prefecture, or to local affairs as in the case of a municipality, will therefore be concentrated in the hands of the Metropolitan Governor. The Governor will, therefore, enjoy very wide powers, in turn entailing very heavy responsibilities. As, moreover, the Governor will represent the Capital of Greater East Asia, a man of outstanding ability and high character must be chosen for this office. Taking all these circumstance into consideration, it was decided that the office of Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis should be filled by personal appointment by His Majesty the Emperor.

A Lieutenant-Governor, who will also be a direct Imperial appointee will sit in the Metropolital Government office to assist the Governor. The appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor was deemed necessary os Tokyo Metropolis, unlike other prefectures, will have an enormous amount of business to transact, and approximately 15,000 officials to be supervised.

Departments and Their Duties

Departments within the Metropolitan administration will be set up to deal respectively with public welfare, education, economy, new projects, civilian defense, transportation, water supply and harbour works, making eight departments altogether, all under supervision of the Governor's central administrative department. Various sections will be established within each department, whose duties will be as follows:

1. Central administrative department. Matters pertaining to personnel, such as promotion, demotion and status of the different officials; documents; charts; financial affairs; treasury and examinations.

2. Welfare department. Matters pertaining to election of members of the legislature; supervision of the city, districts, towns and villages within the metropolitan area; encouragement of national savings; preservation of health; sanitation; social works; and other matters not directly coming under the supervision of any other department.

3. Education Department. Matters pertaining to shrines; educational art and science; religion and military service.

4. Economy Department. Matters pertaining to agriculture; industry; commerce; forestry; marine products; rationing of commodities; price regulations; and weights and measures.

5. Project Department. Matters pertaining to Metropolitan projects; civil engineering, parks, trees and shrubs: and land expropriation.

6. Defense Department. Matters pertaining to air defense, buildings, and repair works.

7. Transportation Department. All matters pertaining to transportation.

8. Water Department. Matters pertaining to the water system and to sewers.

9. Harbor Department. Matters pertaining to harbor facilities.

Building projects will no longer be supervised as in the past by the Metropolitan Police, but with the double object of building an effectively defensive city, and as a matter of convenience in matters concentrating matters pertaining to construction in the office which has control of building materials, defense equipment and other construction materials, it was decided to transfer all matters pertaining to building projects to the Metropolitan Office which is responsible for rationing the above mentioned materials. Applications for building permits must, therefore, hereafter be sent to the district offices of the Metropolitan administration instead of to the police office as hitherto.

There will also be a certain amount of distribution and adjustment of authority between the Metropolitan Government Office and the Metropolitan Police insofar as defensive measures are concerned.

New Urban Districts

The district offices will now be entrusted with the care of matters pertaining to properties and public buildings and such other business as man be delegated to them by Metropolitan Ordinances.

The powers of the district offices are limited, too, and they will have no power to impose taxes or to float public loans. The expenditures necessary for the district will be derived from the revenues accruing from public properties and the rentals of public buildings. In case of any deficit it will be made good from the metropolitan budget. In the past the estimates for the districts have averaged about 8,000,000 per district, about 70 per cent of their revenues being appropriated from the city treasury.

The district offices, will moreover be reorganized and expanded. District chief who were hitherto only minor officials of the city will now become secretaries in the Metropolitan organization, a comparatively high ranking office. Further, by appointing the required number of officials, it is hoped to ensure the speedy and accurate transaction of all official business and greater efficiency of the district offices in their contact with the public.

The life of the people living in the Metropolis will be affected to some extent by the new Administration and it is hoped that they will be considerably benefitted by the increased efficiency of the organization. For example when Tokyo becomes a Metropolis its connection with the other prefectures and the Metropolitan Police will become closer. It is hoped that the flow of commodities into the city will thereby be increased, and that any lack of uniformity in rationing or unfair dealings in the rationing of daily necessities will be greatly diminished.

The problem of the disposal of night soil also is another matter in which improvement is expected. Disposal of this matter was hitherto undertaken by the city under supervision of the prefecture. Hereafter the Metropolis will assume responsibility for this work and will deal with it effectively.

Hospitals Unified

City and prefectural hospitals which have hitherto existed independently, side by side, with no close connection between them will now be placed under unified supervision. It is hoped that their functioning will be consequently much improved to the great benefit of the people.

As a result of unification of the prefectural and city functions the organization of air defense in the Tokyo will be greatly facilitated. Supplies of air defense equipment will be increased. Rescue work, air raid shelters, temporary shelter in case houses are destroyed, the rescue of the wounded, temporary and permanent reconstruction work, and such other matters as may arise as a result of air raids, will be more effectively organized and the financing of important establishments for air defense will be facilitated.

It is also planned to reorganize and improve the administration of education within the Metropolis by strengthening the office of superintendents of public schools. In the past there was only one director of education in the prefecture with nine superintendents under him. The number of directors will be increased to 21 and that of superintendents to 41. Great efforts will also be exerted in all other phases of the educational system coming under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan legislature.

As the schools hitherto under supervision of the prefecture and of the city respectively will now come collectively under supervision of the Tokyo Metropolis questions as to the names of some of the schools may arise. The names of the schools will be changed where necessary, precedence being given according to the order of the time of their establishment.

In so far as transportation is concerned, the city street cars will now be called Metropolitan Street Car-lines, the city bus lines Metropolitan Bus Lines. The City of Tokyo hitherto had charge of this business, which was supervised by the Prefecture. Tokyo Metropolis will now take over both the actual management as well as the supervision of these lines, and any changes made will be to improve these transportation facilities.

Engineering Work

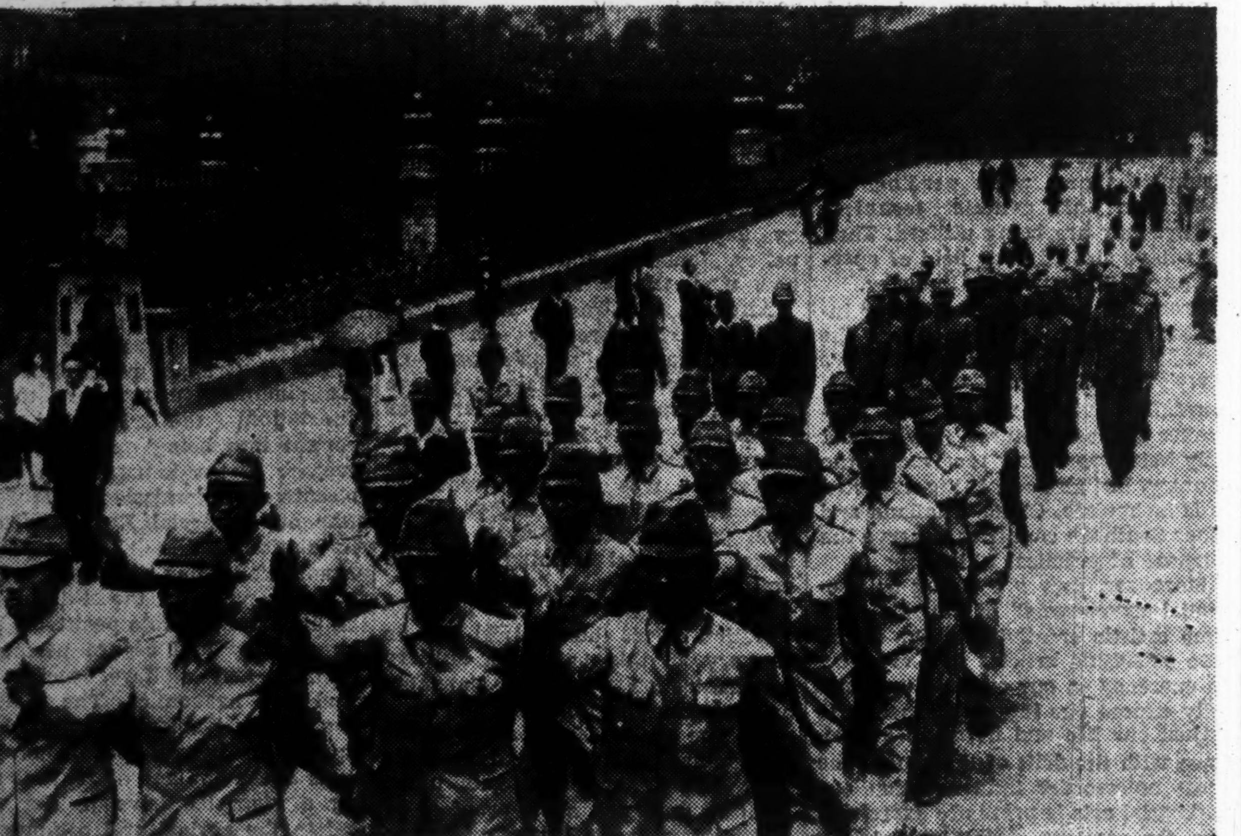
The Metropolitan Project Department will take over the supervision of works formerly under the city civil engineering department and the prefectural civil engineering bureau, with the exception of harbor facilities. Considerable inconvenience has hitherto arisen owing to over-lapping authority exercised by the Mayor and Governor of Tokyo city and prefecture over various road, river, and harbor establishments. Such inconveniences will now be done away with as supervisory power will be concentrated in one hand, and plans for the management of these facilities will be uniform.

So far as taxes are concerned the land tax will remain unchanged. In Tokyo district, prefectural and the city taxes will both be changed to Metropolitan taxes. Rates will be fixed, and classification of taxable properties made after reference to the taxation systems of the Prefecture and the City. In the Mitama and the Island districts, the municipal, town, and the village taxes will be levied as before, while the taxes formerly collected as prefectural taxes will now be changed to Metropolitan taxes.

Supervision of the properties and expenditures of the Chonaikai associations and kindred associations now incorporated into Tokyo Metropolis will continue in the hands of the district chiefs, as hitherto. Also any boundary line changes in the areas of these sub-district bodies will remain under the supervision of the district chief, he in turn being authorized to call upon the heads of the sub-district bodies to assist him in the execution of his duties.

Tokyo was inaugurated on May 1 1889 by special decree and for 54 years since then it has run side by side with the prefecture. During that period there have been great events including the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War, the first World War, the great Kwanto earthquake, and celebrations in commemoration of the 2600th year of the founding of our Empire.

Arrive From South to Study



To study in Japan and to become future leaders of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, 53 bright and husky young men, all under 20, from the Southern Regions arrived in Tokyo Wednesday. The party, made up of 15 from Burma, 23 from Java and 15 from Sumatra, upon reaching the capital immediately proceeded to the plaza before the Imperial Palace. Photo shows the young men from the South marching away after paying their respects before the Imperial Palace.

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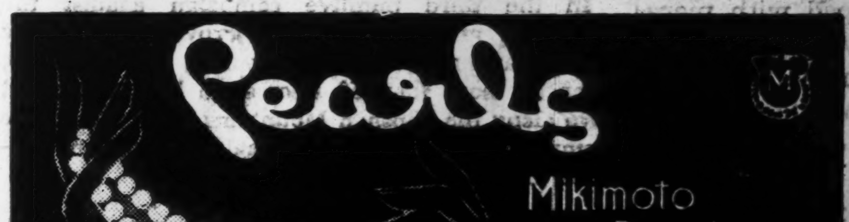

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1943

An Unforgettable Insult

July 1 is a date which the Japanese people can never forget, for it was on July 1, 1924, that the Immigration Bill excluding Japanese from the United States became the law of the land. It was an insult such as few nations have ever delivered to any people, and until the Americans make proper amends, the Japanese can never forget nor forgive. In fact, not the least of the root causes of the present war was the American attitude of racial superiority and bigotry which the passage of the Japanese Exclusion Law dramatically demonstrated.

How gratuitous and unnecessary was this insult is proved by the fact that the supposedly essential problem of immigration was not at all involved. Japan never entertained the slightest desire to send her people to lands where they were not wanted, nor did she ever claim the right to send her people to regions where their immigration would have created economic or social problems. All she ever demanded was that other nations, in their regulation of Japanese immigration, deal with the Japanese Government with ordinary courtesy and common decency and treat Japanese nationals without discrimination as compared with the nationals of other countries. No other issue was involved.

No other issue could have been involved, for there already existed the Gentlemen's Agreement whereby Japanese immigration to the United States was rigidly restricted through the cooperation of the Japanese Government itself in the immigration policy of the United States. The Japanese Government had, furthermore, intimated its willingness to amend the Gentlemen's Agreement in accordance with any desire of the United States in case the latter desired even greater stringency in its terms. Against the Immigration Bill of 1924 in its original form also, the Japanese Government had no objections, for although it would have restricted the number of Japanese immigrants admitted to the United States to fewer than 100 a year, that number was based on a quota which, although arbitrarily derived, was applied at least in theory without discrimination to the nationals of all countries.

Either the Gentlemen's Agreement or the Immigration Bill in its original form would have been more than adequate if the problem of Japanese immigration was what the Americans were really concerned about. But the Congress of the United States chose to go out of its way to attach to the Immigration Act of 1924 a rider specifically singling out the Japanese race for complete exclusion. There can be no possible interpretation of this discriminatory gesture than that the Americans deliberately meant to give the Japanese people a slap in the face. It was an unnecessary insult springing from the inborn racial superiority complex of the Americans.

Nothing that the intelligent leaders among the Americans, who well understood the inadvisability of the exclusion law, could do to deter its passage had any effect in the face of popular passion in its favor. The solicitous warning by Ambassador Hanihara that it could not help but bring about "grave consequences" was maliciously distorted by the Americans into a pretext for intensifying their agitation on behalf of their disgraceful law, although time has amply borne out the absolute truth of the Ambassador's statement.

But it is not to be wondered at that such a blind and savage thing like American racial prejudice was not to be stopped with mere reason. The prejudice which would strike out the racial equality clause from the Covenant of the League of Nations, the prejudice which would deny American citizens of Negro blood the practical enjoyment of the rights solemnly guaranteed in the national Constitution, the prejudice which recognizes lynchings and race wars as established national institutions, is a canker eating out the structure of world civilization.

As long as the Americans confine their influence to their own country, their notions of racial superiority can only harm their own unfortunate racial minorities. But when the Americans project their superiority complex into the realm of international dealings, as they did in their relations with Japan, it becomes a world menace which calls for drastic remedies. The menace becomes even more dangerous when the Americans deceptively endeavor to disguise it, as they are now trying to do by pretending to consider the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. And the menace becomes a ringing challenge when the Americans presume to claim, as President Roosevelt recently claimed, that the United States is fighting the present war for the ideal of racial equality. What can the United States mean by saying that she is fighting for racial equality as long as the Japanese Exclusion Law remains on her statute books, and as long as her voluminous dark records of the past remain uncorrected! Is she so confused in her war aims as to think that she is really fighting the very evil of which she herself is the guiltiest proponent, or is this another example of her colossal hypocrisy?

In the present war, it is Japan which is fighting to rid the world of racial bigotry and it is America which stands as champion of this intolerable curse. To be sure, Japan has her own unforgettable insult to avenge, her own injuries for which to exact amends. But she also is determined that the rest of the world likewise shall nevermore suffer from the American infliction.

The New Metropolis

From today the Municipality of Tokyo and the Prefecture of Tokyo are no more. In their place stands the new Metropolis of Tokyo. The fusion of the two former governmental units into a single metropolitan government is an achievement of no mean merit, for it means a distinct forward step in the development of a great capital worthy of the Japanese Empire.

By this step, Tokyo becomes one of the best-administered metropolitan areas in the world. The legal City of London comprises only a minute section of the heart of the metropolitan area while the remainder of the physical city is a conglomeration of administrative anomalies. Paris under the old regime was hardly a legal entity, but enjoyed the doubtful joys of a split administration under the Prefect of the Department of the Seine and a Prefect of Police who shared authority. The City of New York is an exploited metropolitan empire milked by the extra-legal viceroys of Tammany Hall. The City of Chicago has often been a no-man's-land fought over by gangsters and beer barons with their machine guns and armored cars. In contrast, Tokyo has enjoyed a scientific and progressive administration which made it distinctive among the great cities of the world. Now in the latest development which has brought about the creation of a Metropolis to take the place of the former Municipality and Prefecture, Tokyo emerges even more prominently as an outstanding example of enlightened and rational administration among the great cities of the world.

The new system, recognizing the overwhelmingly disproportionate balance between the urban city of Tokyo and the rural areas of the surrounding prefecture, has combined the two governmental units into a single unit. The result will be the elimination of duplication in administrative activities and the closer coordination of the mutually complementary functions of the urban and the suburban districts. Superior as the old system already was to the comparative lack of system prevailing in most of the other great cities of the world, the new Metropolitan Government will give to Tokyo an even greater efficiency than ever. That such a civic improvement can be smoothly carried out in wartime attests to the reserve of power and ability which lies with the Japanese administrators. Under this improved administration, the Metropolis of Tokyo, with its approximately 8,000,000 industrious and progressive inhabitants, can look forward to serving more effectively as ever as the capital of a mighty empire and the political, economic, and cultural focal point of a good half of the world.

A Year Ago Today

July 1, 1942

In the third punitive campaign against the Chungking army in Suiyuan Province, Japanese Forces starting operations at sunset on June 30, advanced more than 50 kilometers in a northwest drive along the Yinshan Mountains and reached the enemy stronghold of Wupulangkou, Suiyuan Province, this morning.

* * *

Closing in on Hengfeng, strategic point on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway line in Kiangsi Province, from the east and west, the vanguard of the Japanese Forces today stormed into the walled city and hoisted the Rising Sun flag atop the wall.

* * *

The Imperial Japanese Navy succeeded in capturing the Nicobar Islands, which are under the direct control of the Indian Government, situated north of Sumatra, as a result of surprise attacks launched on June 13 and 14, according to a report issued today from aboard a certain warship.

INFLUENCES AT WORK IN GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS EXPLAINED

Present-Day Artisans Put More Stress on Aestheticism, Durability and Simplicity

By SHINJI SAITO

(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Shinji Saito, chief of the Institute for Direction of Industrial Arts of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, was formerly an engineer of the same institution, head of its Kansai branch and then of the planning section of its Tokyo office. He is the author of Obei no Shinkogei (New Industrial Arts of Europe and America).

The artistic touches discernible in the objects of industrial arts serve the purpose of making life and living beautiful amidst an atmosphere of enjoyable aestheticism. From ancient times, countries of the world have been manufacturing industrial art objects to make them serviceable to man's daily life, especially with the object of introducing varieties and breaking the monotony of humdrum existence.

In Japan, too, since the days of yore, industrial arts have all along stressed the importance of bringing out aestheticism in as pleasant a manner as possible. Consequently, Japan's industrial arts have not taken any ultraformative shape, and this explains why they give a charming display of national artistic sensibility, which admires simple elegance and purity of design.

In Japan, the technological tradition is very old. The primitive haniwa (clay images), which have been unearthed from some protohistoric mounds, distinctly show that the industrial arts of this country in the dim past, had meritorious qualities of their own. Later on, influenced by Chinese culture, they incurred a decorative tendency temporarily. After that, Japanese industrial arts, exposing multifarious creative forms and patterns, enlarged the scope of national aestheticism on a delightful and thoroughly indigenous footing. In this way, Japanese industrial arts stabilized their characteristic traditions which are passionately preserved to this day.

Simple and Artistic

The most remarkable manifestation of the formative sense of the Japanese nation is to be seen in our shrine architecture. Each shrine is a simple, artistic building purely Japanese in presentation and in the use of materials. Bruno Taut, the German architect, who has a clear understanding of our formative sensibility, speaks highly of the construction style and beauty of the Ise Grand Shrines. According to him, in each structure of the shrines, loading and propping, as in Greek architecture, are very rationally represented, and because of this rationality, it looks "as beautiful as beautiful can be." Hence, he is of the opinion that in Japanese formative art what is exceedingly rational has been consciously simplified with an eye toward increasing the natural elegance.

The technique of simple elegance is also harmoniously applied to fashion industrial art objects. Because simplicity and elegance are the essential features of our industrial arts, our industrial traditions lay emphasis on creating such objects of beauty and of daily use as would conform to our national standard of artistic sense.

In the Meiji era, when Western culture and technique were introduced into our country, the industrial arts, such as lacquer work, metal work, pottery, dyeing and weaving, which had hitherto been left to manual production skill on a very small scale, came under the influence of Occidental mechanical technique, accelerating the manufacture of industrial objects on a bigger commercial basis. The result was that our industrial arts adopted the Western method of mass production, and in consequence, the old elaborate technique of fine work was discarded in the ceramic and lacquer ware industries.

Industrial Art Stimulated

Fortunately, however, under the guidance and direction of such metal carvers as Natsuo Kano, Shomin Unno, Katsuhiro Kagawa and Zoroku Hata; and such lacquer artists as Zeshin Shibata, Taishin Ikeda, Shomin Ogawa and Jisaku Sawada; and such famous dyers and weavers sa Jimbei Kawashima and Shinshichi Iida, production of industrial art objects by relying on national techniques and traditions was stimulated. In view of this timely stimulation, the characteristics of our industrial arts remained unaffected by the onrush of the technique and design of the West.

By the time the last World War broke out, the industrial technique of Japan had adjusted itself to new conditions through a proper reorientation. Then aided by the postwar trade boom, the manufacturers of industrial articles in our country found it highly lucrative to push forward the export of our industrial goods of artistic designs and shapes to outside markets, particularly to the markets of the southern countries.

Owing to the current world-wide chaos, the markets for our industrial art objects have become restricted. Yet it is certainly a matter of gratification that China, which in the past influenced the growth of Japan's industrial arts, is now importing our products because of their artistic value and durability. Manchoukuo and the Southern countries also are showing a keen enthusiasm to import our industrial articles in as big a volume as possible. Such an outspoken admiration for Japan's industrial goods has naturally given a new incentive to our creative faculty. The present emergency life has become a blessing in disguise so far as the augmentation of industrial arts is concerned. Japan has now been called upon to rely on its own merits and initiatives to produce industrial articles suitable to the taste of and useful to the Southern peoples.

Under the stress of wartime conditions, Japan has been obliged to manufacture more and more substitute products. These substitute products have given birth to a new industrial aestheticism. Carbolic acid resin and plastic fibrine are being used as metal substitutes; whereas skins of fish, other aquatic products, skins and galvanized fiber are being utilized to produce imitation skins for domestic consumption. Furthermore, such new composite resins as acryl, veneer and styrol are now under extensive application—an application which denotes to what extent Japan has become inured to the use of substitute products. In addition, glass combs, fiber dishes, ceramic utensils in place of metal ones and vessels of potter's earth as substitutes of metal pots are being manufactured to meet the home needs. These innovations have not only brought about a new trend in the application of technique, but also in the art of designing.

In view of the imperative necessity of economizing in the use of materials and simplifying the amenities and wants of life, our industrial arts are attaching significant importance to turning out objects having extremely simple beauty and lasting durability. For that reason, it may be said that our industrial arts, are now adapting themselves into what may be called life commodity arts, that is, arts which stress the production of objects suitable to the maintenance of daily life.

Display Elegant Beauty

On account of this tendency, the industrial art objects, in spite of their substitute character, are displaying a simple, elegant beauty which has the capacity of breaking the monotony of life. For example, the tea cup, soup bowls and dishes, although they do not appear to be so artistic as before, nevertheless possess a charm which excites a pleasing or artistic emotion in the mind of the user.

Aside from the new tendency in general industrial arts, note must be taken of the evolution which is taking place in the mechanical technique in different branches of national industry. Skilled designers and fine workmen, who previously used to be engaged in making delicately graceful lacquer and metal wares, are now being increasingly engaged in munition plants to handle the manufacture of diverse delicate parts. Already, they have proved themselves best suited to take charge of the output of highly complicated minute instruments.

In the production of a certain part of the pig iron anti-aircraft fuse, a minute groove has to be carved on it and a coil is to be elaborately put in its slot by hand. For this job, expert makers of lacquer and metal wares are being employed. Similarly, for the purpose of lens-polishing work their services are being requisitioned in recognition of their perfect knowledge in respect to the art of polishing. In short, for precision jobs and work needing the application of delicate technical ability, they are being utilized. Thus they have shifted their field of operations to the munition industry.

From the present trend of our industrial arts, it is obvious that the objects now under production have three essential features—aestheticism, durability and simplicity. In pursuance of these features, they are not only being popularly received in the country, but also are being exported to Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and other Southern countries to serve the purpose of practical utility.

Moreover, they are acting as "potential messengers" of Japan's wartime artistic creativity in the south. The substitute articles that are now in currency in our country undoubtedly expose our inherent capacity to adjust our life and living in accordance with the drift of the times. The most noteworthy influence that our industrial arts is presently exercising on the artistic activities of the Southern countries is primarily technical and secondarily creative. Therefore, it is clear that a bright future awaits the industrial arts of Japan.

ALL-AROUND PROGRESS MADE BY PHILIPPINES

Trade Revives—People Imbibe New Spirit

(From the Toa)

Part IV

Under the United States' trade policy, the Philippines had been denied a substantial manufacturing industry. The majority of necessites of life came from America. A few small-scale machinery plants and shipyards were about the only outstanding enterprises. The chemical and munitions industries were practically non-existent. The sugar industry and a few industries affiliated with agriculture were the only major industries, these being sugar-refining, coconut oil and rope manufacturing. Matches and cement were about all the industrial goods in which the Philippines was self-sufficient.

At long last, just before the war, the Quezon Administration, under the spur of the NEPA movement (a movement to encourage home industries), launched a program for the promotion of light industries, such as cement spinning, paper, foodstuffs, etc. and created State-operated corporations for that purpose. It is an imperative necessity to bolster light industries so that a minimum livelihood for the people may be assured.

Fully alive to this necessity, the Military Administration, immediately after the entry of the Imperial Forces, ordered the re-opening of factories. Such vital industries as the machinery, coconut oil, alcohol manufacturing, spinning, newspaper publishing and automobile, are operated by Japanese under their direct management or other forms of control by the military. Miscellaneous enterprises are run under military control, by Filipinos, Chinese and nationals of third countries. Already, 1,000 factories are in operation.

Trade Policy Reviewed

Trade: The fundamental trade policy is to supply key resources to Japan, first of all and then later, in the following order, to the needs of Taiwan, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. Under military supervision, the Philippine Export-Import Control Association is in charge of exports to Japan. Taiwan, Manchoukuo and China are regarded as potential markets.

Already, with Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai, trade agreements have been concluded under a barter system, under which Manila hemp, coconut oil, sugar, copra and similar surplus agricultural products are exported. In return, China supplies cotton goods, cigarettes, paper, medicines, mat-rush, etc. There is increasing trade with other regions of the south, too.

Culture and Education: It is well known that 300 years of Spanish rule and 40 years of American administration have made the Filipinos oblivious of their own culture and traditions. East Asiatics racially, they have been thoroughly Westernized. Immediately after the enforcement of military administration, the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces issued the following injunctions by way of elucidating the fundamental educational policy:

1. The Filipinos should be brought to a full realization of the significance of the new order and fully enlightened on the part which they are called upon to play. At the same time, they should be urged to solidify their relations with Japan.
2. All ideas of subservience to America and Britain should be destroyed and a Philippine culture should be built up on a definite racial self-consciousness.
3. Materialism should be rejected and a sense of morality fostered.
4. The Japanese language should be diffused and the use of English abolished gradually.
5. Emphasis should be laid on the spread of elementary education and vocational training.
6. The spirit of voluntary labor service should be instilled.

Americanism Eliminated

All traces of Americanism have been eliminated from the existing text-books, which are being temporarily used. English, too, is used temporarily and will be replaced by Japanese. In line with this policy, Japanese and Tagalog have been made the official languages.

Already, on June 1, 1942 public schools and specially designated private grammar schools were allowed to re-open. Today, they have an attendance almost as large as before the war. In giving permission for the re-opening of schools, preference was given, in order, to elementary education, higher education, public schools, private institutions, vocational training and general education.

Side by side with the Tojo declaration before the Imperial Diet on January 28 this year, the Military Administration issued a statement emphasizing the following points:

1. The 16,000,000 populace of the Philippines should liquidate their past, rise as one man and, under military guidance, show proof of cooperation with the Military Administration and clear the islands of the remnants of American forces and banditry.
2. The Filipinos, under the guidance of the Military Administration, should devote themselves to economic reorganization and, ultimately, build up a structure under which they may enjoy self-sufficiency.
3. The Filipinos should quickly restore themselves to their true form as Orientals and reorganize their society on Oriental principles.

In spontaneous response to this exhortation the Kalibapi was brought into being on the first anniversay of the inauguration of the Executive Commission. Modelled after our Imperial Rule Assistance Association, this labor service organization aims at bolstering the total strength of the Filipinos to the utmost, cooperate positively with the military and secure permanent security and welfare, social, cultural and economic. The Kalibapi is a purely ideological body. Participated in by all people of both sexes above the age of 16, it is staging a vigorous drive in the cities and in the agricultural communities in effective cooperation with the Executive Commission. It is the motive power for the spiritual reawakening of the Filipinos.

(End)

JAPAN, MANCHOUKUO, CHINA BEAR HUGE ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY

North China Rich in Iron Ore, Coal and Salt—Decentralization of Industries to South Frowned Upon

By KAZUE KUWASHIMA

(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

No small part of Japan's enormous military strength displayed in the War of Greater East Asia had been fostered during the China affair, and there is no impugning the fact that China's economic power has made a great contribution toward the enhancement of Japan's fighting power and her national economy.

Anglo-American miscalculation of Japan's real strength—their hasty conclusion that the China affair had well-nigh exhausted Japan's military and economic resources—was mainly responsible for their arrogant attitude toward Japan which culminated in the present War of Greater East Asia. They little dreamed that Japan's national resources had witnessed a remarkable growth in all directions during four years of the China affair.

Writing for a certain magazine, Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, makes a very interesting observation. He states that the investments made by Japanese entrepreneurs and capitalists in Japan, Manchoukuo and China during the four years following the outbreak of the China affair show 6.5 times the amount invested by them in the four years preceding its occurrence. This fact shows most conclusively that the China affair was more of a war of construction than a war of attrition. The constructive part of warfare went on in Manchoukuo and in Central China, but most particularly in North China.

Iron ore, coal and salt, in which North China is rich, have done much to nurture Japan's national resources. Japan used to import iron ore from India, Malaya and the Philippines, but as the China affair dragged on, its supplies from these quarters gradually decreased. About one-half of the total amount of salt consumed in Japan was formerly imported from Ethiopia and other countries, but these imports ceased about September, 1941. Coal is produced in large quantities in Japan but for the supply of grade A coal such as is essential for manufacturing iron ore into steel, this country had to turn to French Indo-China and North China, to the latter especially for reasons of shorter distance. Kailuan coal from North China has been and is playing a very important part in Japan's wartime iron manufacturing industry.

Position of Chinese Economy

Concerning the position which Chinese economy holds in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was made clear in the recommendations submitted to the Government on July 23, last year, by the Greater East Asia Construction Commission composed of men of influence in and out of office. It is mentioned, inter alia, that the mining and the salt manufacturing industries should be expanded in Manchoukuo and North China. Emphasis is also laid on the development of the colliery industry in North China and Manchoukuo.

The Southern Regions under Japanese occupation covers a very extensive area, about seven times the size of the entire Japanese territory. In the construction of these vast territories, Japan, Manchoukuo and China are to play the leading part. In other words, the construction of Greater East Asia is possible only on the basis of the permanent and immutable solidarity of these three countries.

Rubber is produced plentifully in the South. Sugar, copra, cocoa-nut oil and tin are also obtainable in large quantities there. The value of these resources does not, however, lie in their existence but in their utilization, and fortunately the resources which the Southern Regions have in superabundance are in great demand in Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Britain is suffering disastrously from the shortage of food and war materials. This is the result of her past policy of distributing the production of foodstuffs and other materials widely among her Dominions and colonies on the principle of the geographical distribution of products. The policy may have worked well in time of peace, but in wartime it is impossible to reap any benefits from it. From this point of view, it seems that it is no sound policy to depend on far-off regions for the supply of foodstuffs and other important materials.

China is separated from Japan by a mere strip of water. The geographical propinquity of Japan and China adds to the importance of the Chinese economy to Japan. Indeed, it is impossible to deny the great importance of China's economic power for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Chinese economy has another strong point in the shape of its enormous manpower. It is hardly necessary to stress the importance of manpower in the construction of Greater East Asia. That China boasts a population of over 400,000,000 is, needless to say, a big asset to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Despite their extensive areas covering 4,300,000 square kilometers, the Southern Regions have a population of only 170,000,000 and consequently China's enormous manpower will have to be drawn upon in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. In order to enlist the hearty cooperation of the 400,000,000 Chinese people in the construction of Greater East Asia, it is important that as much security as possible should be ensured for their livelihood. To this end, it is necessary to see that peace and order are maintaind in China, but it is no less important to promote the economic development of that country. In other words, China's resources of various kinds must be developed so as to promote industrial progress and the security of living in China.

Peculiarly Important

North China holds a position of peculiar importance for the defense of Japan, as is indicated in the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty signed on November 30, 1940. It is also an important source for the supply of materials for the construction of Greater East Asia. It may further be noted that China's plentiful manpower exists chiefly in North China. In short, North China is of the greatest importance not only for the defense of Japan but for her economic development. The so-called Shantung coolies symbolize the plethora of manpower in North China. About a million laborers are yearly sent into Manchoukuo from Shantung. The North China Development Company, which was established to promote the economic development of North China, is actively engaged in the work of developing industrial activities and communications facilities here. It is capitalized at over ¥400,000,000, and a number of smaller companies affiliated with it are sharing in the various development projects. Among the principal enterprises are those relating to railways, shipping, harbors, electricity, communications, coal, iron, gold, tungsten and salt.

Central China is different from North China in many respects. It was developed economically far in advance of North China and accordingly the Central China Development Company, which was established after the outbreak of the China affair, has a business policy different from that of the North China Development Company. Thus, while the latter authorizes many affiliated companies to launch various new enterprises, the former has for its main objective the restoration of those industries which have been damaged since the Chinese affair.

The exchange of goods or international trade was the keynote of the Central China economy. Thus, when severe fighting was actually going on between Japanese and Chinese troops in the hinterland, trade with America, Britain and other countries was carried on briskly in Shanghai. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia caused the complete rupture of trade relations with third countries, so that the economy around Shanghai suffered a crippling blow. It is believed that the role of Shanghai as an economic city will inevitably assume very different aspects in the future. In any case, it is necessary for the Central China economy to establish a new economic structure in conformity with the changed situation. Like North China, Central China will have to direct its main attention to the development of resources and the promotion of industry. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that things are steadily moving in that direction.

In short, the very fact that Japan is energetically carrying out huge plans of economic development in North and Central China testifies eloquently to the great contribution which Chinese economy is making toward the enhancement of Japan's national resources and her fighting power.